

Wednesday Wonders in European History

Entrance task: Think: how does the phrase
"Necessity is the mother of invention"
apply to the agricultural revolution?

Today: 18th century changes in Agriculture
and population

Homework: Ch. 19-3





The Agricultural Revolution

**New Crops +
Crop rotation +
New technologies +
Enclosure
= Elimination of fallow
land**

Describe agricultural practices in Europe prior to the 18th century advances.

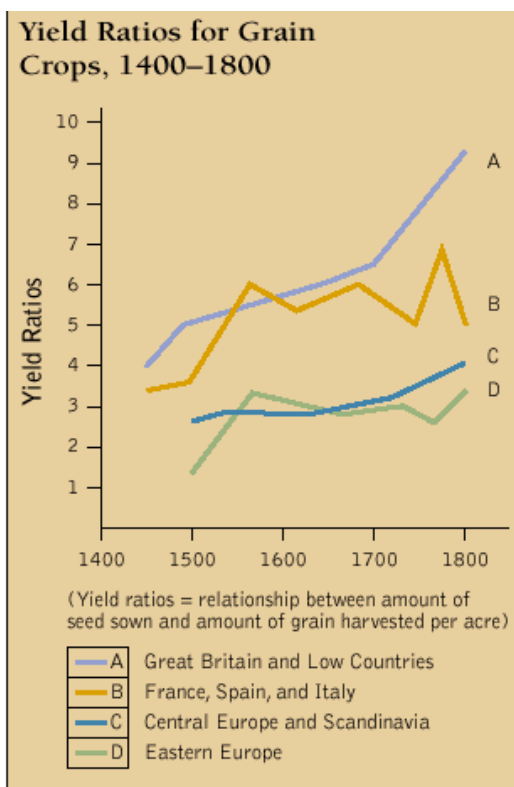
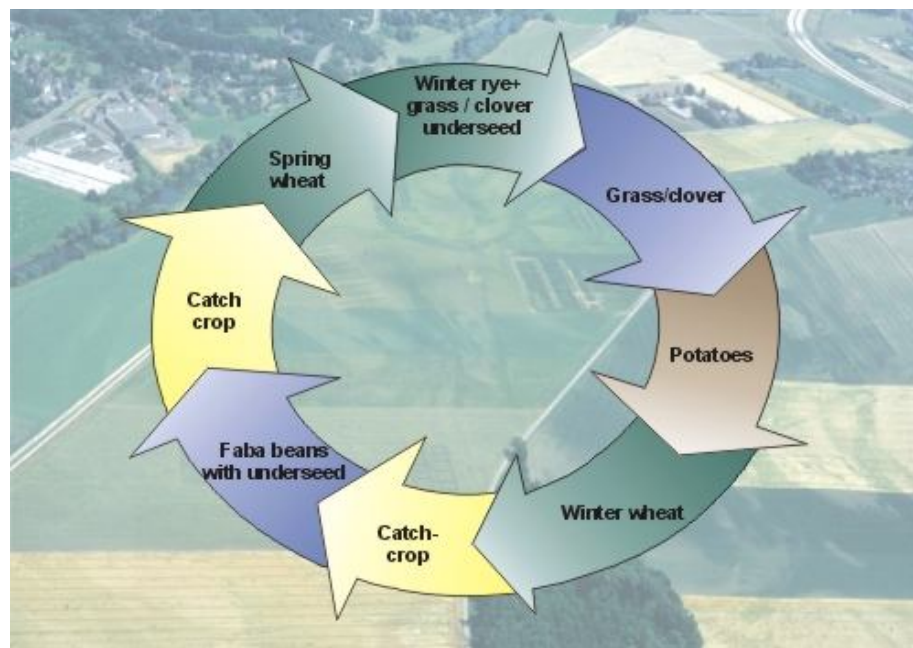
Where did improvements in agriculture first begin in Europe and why?

What were the effects of the agricultural improvements in early 18th century Europe?

What effect did the agricultural revolution have on population growth or decline in 18th century Europe?

What was the enclosure movement and what effect did it have on the European workforce?

What advances in life and medicine improved for Europeans during 18th century Europe?

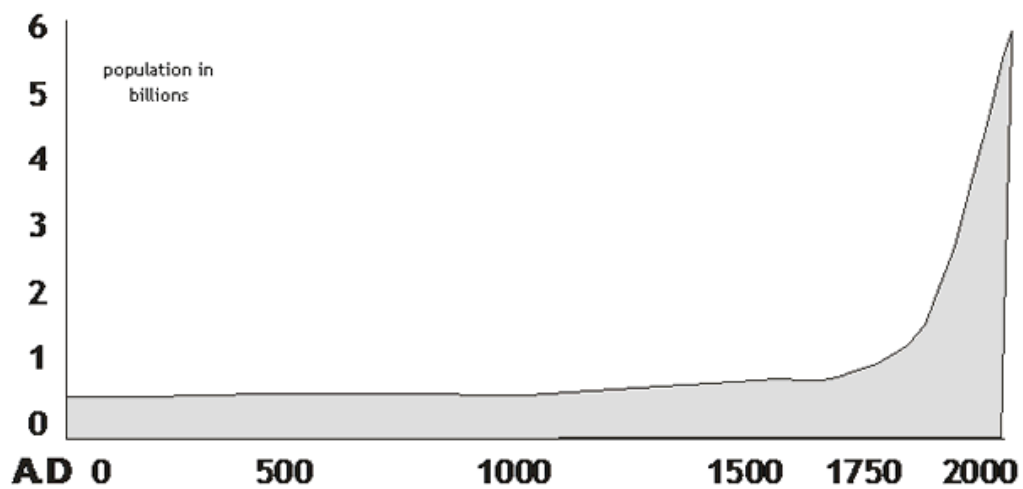


Why does population increase?

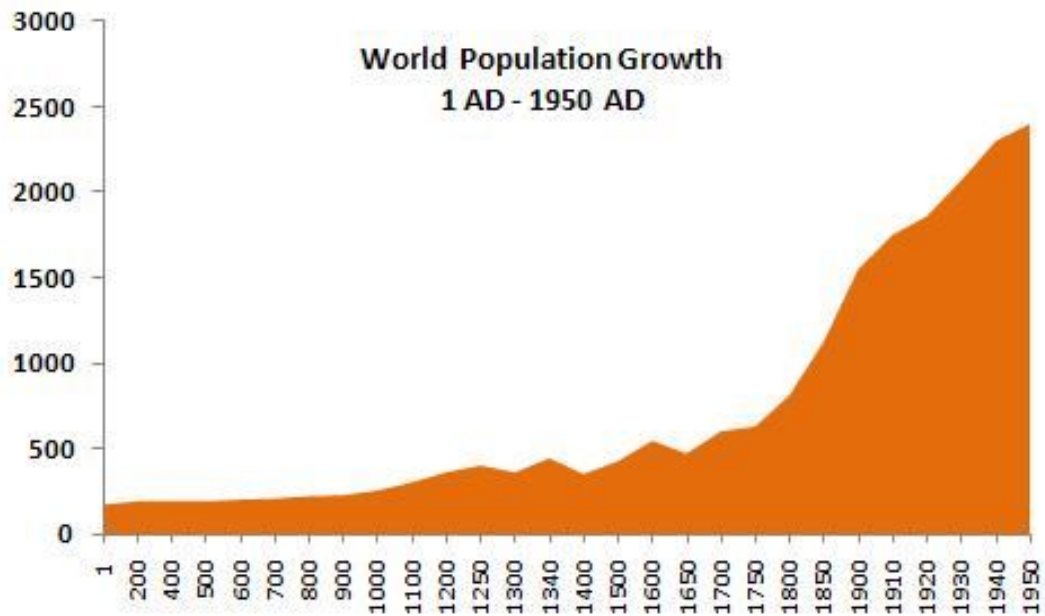
Population (in millions)				
	1700	1750	1800	1850
Belgium	1.75	2.25	3.25	4.50
Britain	5.75	6.00	9.25	18.00
France	22.00	24.00	29.00	36.00
Germany	13.00	15.00	18.00	27.00
Italy	13.00	15.00	19.00	25.00

Decline in death rate due to better nutrition,
fewer wars, conquest of the plague

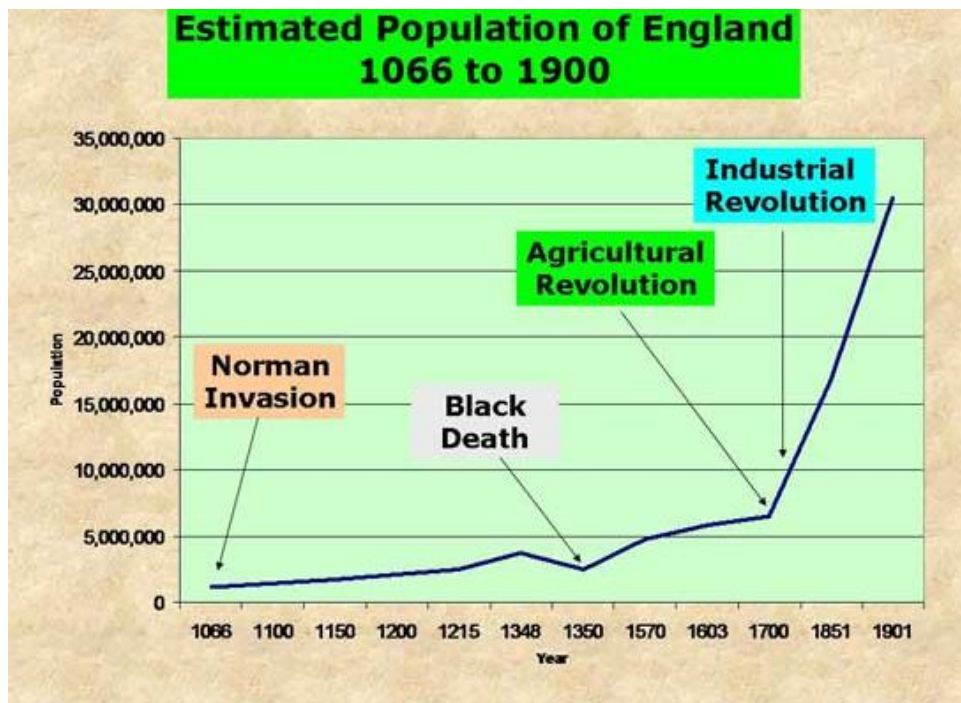
http://www.phschool.com/curriculum_support/taks/worldhist_1.cfm?unit=5



<http://www.english-online.at/geography/world-population/world-population-growth.htm>



<http://development.thinkaboutit.eu/think3/post/>



Wednesday Wonders in AP European History

Homework: 19-3



Thursday Topics

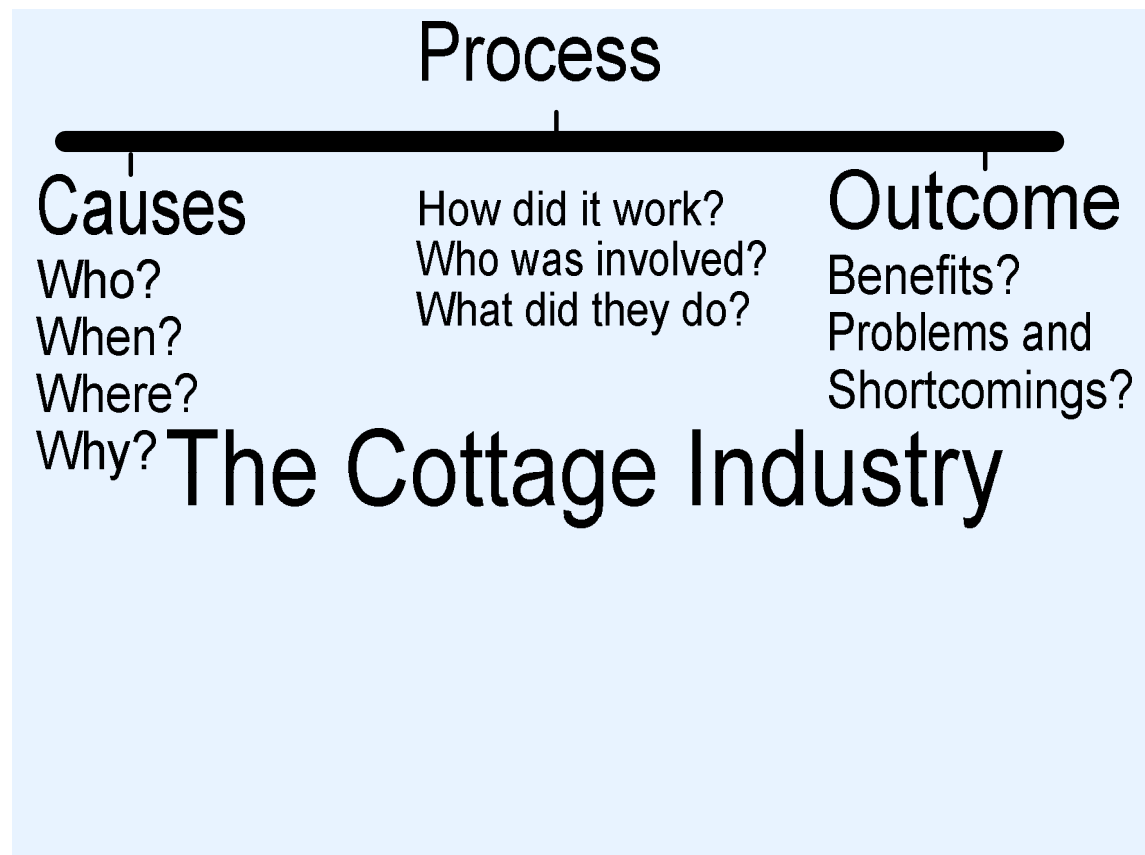
Entrance task: Confer with your buddies and list three things that were happening in Europe in the mid-18th century

Today: 1. How Historians *Do* History
2. The origins of Industrialization

Homework: Ch. 19-4



What was the "cottage industry"
and by what other name is it
sometimes called?



How Historians DO History

- * Church records
 - births (baptisms)
 - deaths (funerals)
 - marriages
- * Climate records
- * Sales records (crop output)
- * Diaries, journals, newspapers

1. How did the productivity of farming compare to that of today?
2. What sort of diet did it provide Europeans of that century?
3. What would you conclude about this population's resistance to disease?
4. How common do you think diseases other than the plague must have been in early modern times given the sanitary conditions and the physical condition of the population?
5. How often, on the average, did crises combining disease and food shortage recur?
6. What groups in society (based on sources 8 & 10) were most vulnerable to disease and poor nutrition?
7. What effects did demographic crises have on later rates of marriages and births, according to the data in Source 6?
8. How did the cycle of agriculture affect such basic events of human life as marriage and reproduction?
9. What chance did scientific farming methods have to influence the agricultural methods of a widely illiterate European majority?
10. What is the correlation between the increased literacy rate in northern Europe and farm output?

Thursday topics in European History

Homework: Ch. 19-4



Friday Finale!

Entrance task: *Think: What is mercantilism?*

Today: *Building the Atlantic Economy,
Adam Smith, and the policy of mercantilism*

Homework: *War chart on p. 94 of guide*

Adam Smith Readings

The Cost of Empire

The Principle of the Mercantilism System

- *What is Smith's opinion of mercantilism?*
- *What are his arguments that support this view?*

Friday Finale!

Homework: *War chart on p. 94 in study guide*

Monday Marvels

Entrance task: Write: Defend or refute the following statement using detailed facts:

Adam Smith was right.

Homework - Ch. 20-1

Name	Date	Participants	Causes	Outcome
Anglo-Dutch Wars	1652 - 1674	England v. Netherlands	British desire to dominate shipping & foreign trade; Navigation Acts	New Amsterdam seized by England and renamed New York

Name	Date	Participants	Causes	Outcome
War of Spanish Succession	1701 - 1713	Grand Alliance (England, Netherlands Austria, Prussia) v. France	Louis XIV tried to claim Sp. crown; threatened balance of power in Europe	Peace of Utrecht; France lost, Spain weakened, British empire expanded in Americas and W. Africa

Name	Date	Participants	Causes	Outcome
War of Austrian Success.	1741 - 1748	Main ones Prussia v. Austria	Fred. the Great broke Pragmatic Sanction, seized Silesia from Maria Theresa (Austria)	Austria lost Silesia

Name	Date	Participants	Causes	Outcome
Seven Years' War	1756 - 1763	Most of Europe Prussia, Britain v. Aus, Fr., Russia, Sweden, Spain (Fr & Indian War in N.A.)	Control of German states in Europe; Control of colonial N. America & India	Treaty of Paris France lost N. American influence

Monday Marvels

Entrance task; Write: Defend or refute the following statement using detailed facts:

Adam Smith was right.

Homework - Ch. 20-1

Tuesday Topics

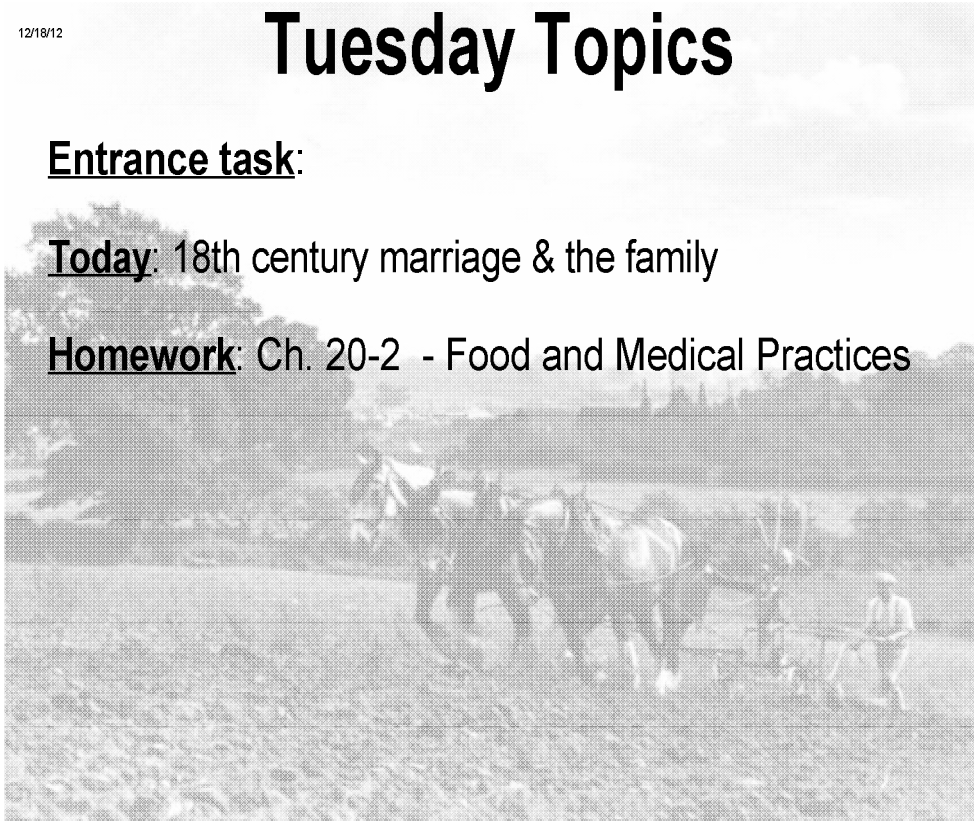
Entrance task:

Today: 18th century marriage & the family

Homework: Ch. 20-2 - Food and Medical Practices

18th century marriage & the family

nuclear family
extended family
illegitimate child
wet nurse
infanticide
killing nurses
foundlings



European Population Explosion

Place	1700 pop. Millions	1800 pop. Millions	1700-1800 Growth (%)	1900 pop.	1800-1900 Growth (%)
France	17.3	26.9	70.6	106.2	266.3
Germany	13.5	18.5	37.5	56.4	204.9
England	8.9	16.2	82.0	41.5	156.2
Denmark	1.3	1.9	46.2	2.6	36.8
Italy	13.0	18.1	39.2	33.4	84.5
Austria-Hungary	11.0	15.0	36.4	25.9	72.7

Top 5 causes of death

Cause	%	Cause	%
Tuberculosis	22.4	Heart disease	32.6
Smallpox	22.1	Cancer	23.4
Fevers (including typhus & typhoid)	13.0	Stroke	6.6
Old age	8.2	Pulmonary condition	4.5
Measles	8.1	Accident	3.9

18th Century Infant Mortality Percentage of deaths before Age 1

European data from Michael W. Finn. The European Demographic System (Baltimore, Md).

Country	Pre-1750	1740-1790	1780-1820
England	18.7	16.1	12.2
France	25.2	21.3	19.5
Germany states	15.4	38.8	23.6
Spain	28.1	27.3	22.0
Sweden	n.a.	22.5	18.7
USA			1995 = .8%

Famine & Abandoned Children

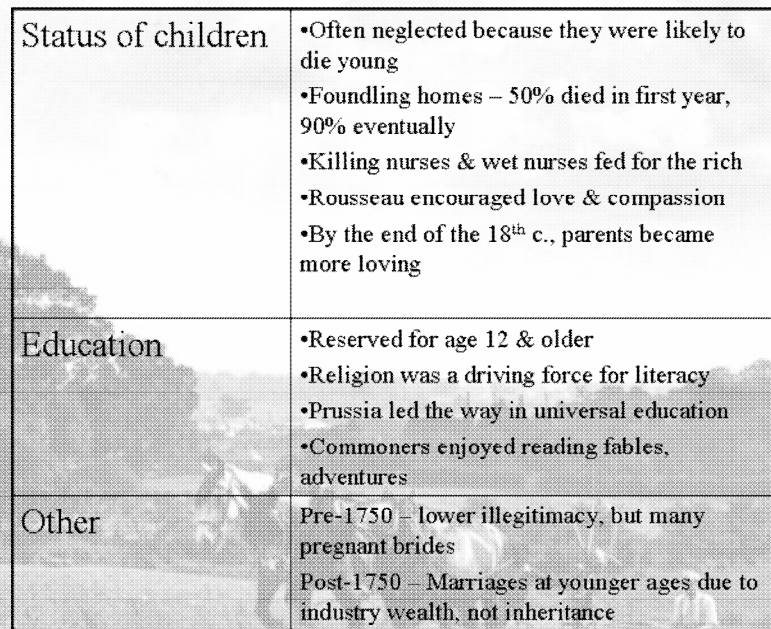
Children abandoned	Paris	Lyon
1692	1,971	567
1693	2,894	906
1694	3,788	1,545
1695	1,767	404
1708	1,759	454
1709	2,525	1,864
1710	1,698	589

Premarital Conception

	Pre-1750		1740-1790		1780-1820	
England	19.7	2.6	37.3	4.3	34.5	5.9
France	6.2	2.9	10.1	4.1	13.7	4.7
German states	13.8	2.5	18.5	3.9	23.8	11.9

18th Century Family Life

Family structure	Little evidence of extended families. Most were nuclear, which fostered self-reliance & independence
Role of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Household chores and rearing of children •Daughters often needed to accumulate a dowry before marriage •Some took jobs as servants in cities and were often mistreated
Role of Men	Before protoindustrialization, sons often needed to inherit the family farm before marriage. Some went to cities to become tradesmen, laborers, etc.
Marriage patterns	<p>Most married late – 27 & over</p> <p>Many people never married</p> <p>Financial stability necessary before marriage</p> <p>Most couples had many children</p>



Status of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Often neglected because they were likely to die young •Foundling homes – 50% died in first year, 90% eventually •Killing nurses & wet nurses fed for the rich •Rousseau encouraged love & compassion •By the end of the 18th c., parents became more loving
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reserved for age 12 & older •Religion was a driving force for literacy •Prussia led the way in universal education •Commoners enjoyed reading fables, adventures
Other	<p>Pre-1750 – lower illegitimacy, but many pregnant brides</p> <p>Post-1750 – Marriages at younger ages due to industry wealth, not inheritance</p>

DBQ on Children

* Group documents accordingly
and complete chart

Century	Concept of Childhood	Child-rearing practices	Outside info	Summary
16 th				
17 th				
18 th				
Summary				

Century	Concept of Childhood	Child-rearing practices	Outside info	Summary
16 th	Children are evil (1) Biblical view of Calvinism	Swaddling, restrictive treatment, Scolded and disciplined for being left handed (8) Strict behavior inspired by fear (10)	Strong religious undercurrent in society due to Reformation	Children were evil and had to be subdued
17 th	Children are born without sin and are born good and innocent (2)	Parents should attend to their own children (5) Cultivate love and respect (12)	Perhaps a reaction to the 16 th century strictness; a reaction against Puritan rule of Cromwell (ended 1641) when Puritanism was relaxed by Charles II	Children are good; treat them with love and respect

Century	Concept of Childhood	Child-rearing practices	Outside info	Summary
18 th	Children are seen as good and distinct as individuals (3) Children are still viewed to some extent as miniature adults (4)	Moral development a concern and the center of attention (implied in picture 4) Greater care of infant and awareness of needs (6, 7, 13) Nonviolence; don't degrade to make a gentlemen (14)	Excerpts are mostly an upper class sample; poorer people had detached view to high infant/child mortality; Enlightenment influence (Rousseau)	Firm to nice Great concern for children and their development
Summary	View went from bad to innocent to wonderful	Discipline to moderation to encouraging, even permissive to promote healthy development	Social view of children was impacted by the political, eco, religious nature of the periods	

Wednesday Wonders

Entrance task: Write one thing that learned from your homework that surprised you about food and medicine in the 18th century

Today: 18th century food and medicine

Homework: Ch. 20-3 Pop culture & religion



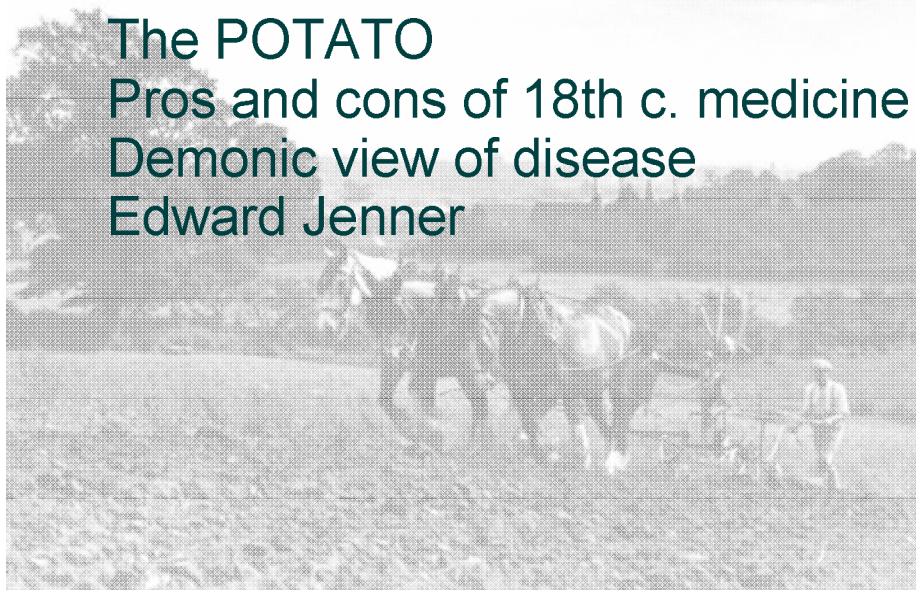
18th century food & medicine

The POTATO

Pros and cons of 18th c. medicine

Demonic view of disease

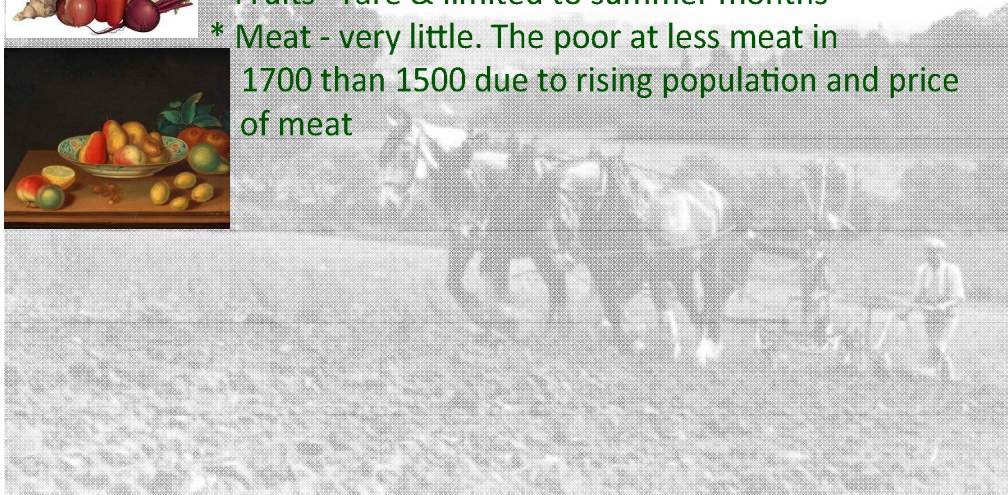
Edward Jenner



18th century food

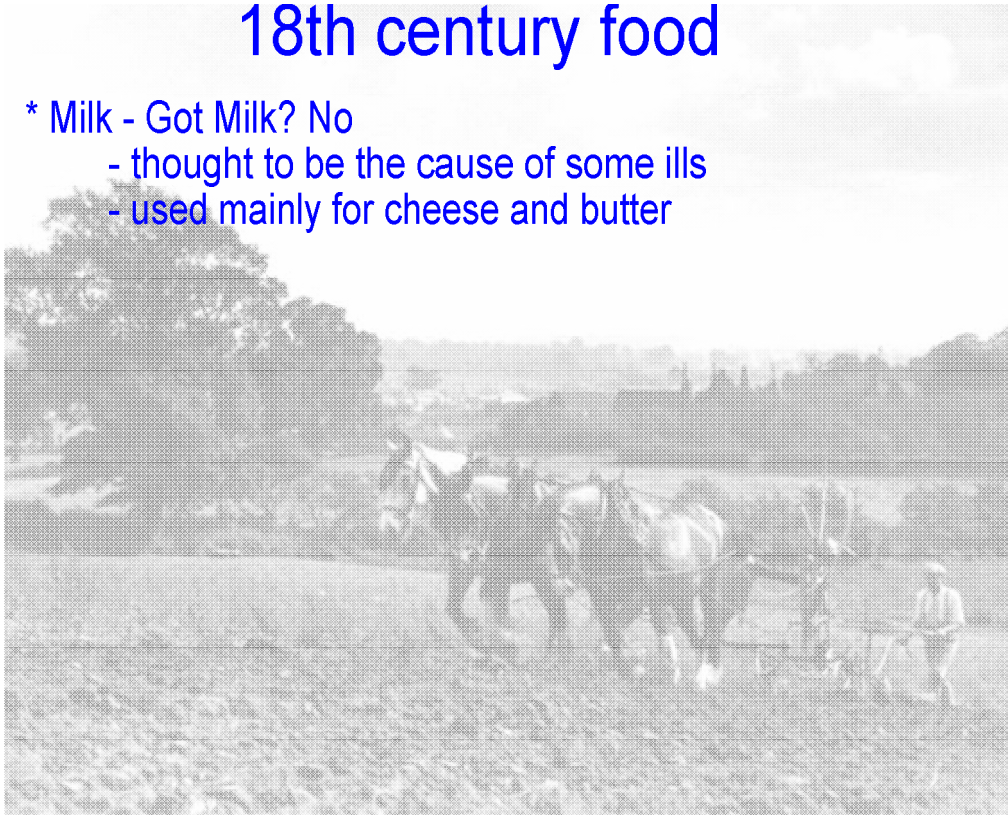


- * Bread - the staff of life
 - rising capitalism brought higher prices as supply and demand fluctuated
- * Veggies - especially rural and urban poor
 - beans, cabbage, carrots
- * Fruits - rare & limited to summer months
- * Meat - very little. The poor ate less meat in 1700 than 1500 due to rising population and price of meat



18th century food

- * Milk - Got Milk? No
 - thought to be the cause of some ills
 - used mainly for cheese and butter



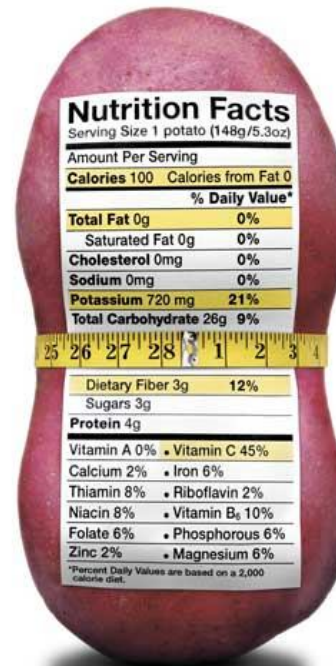
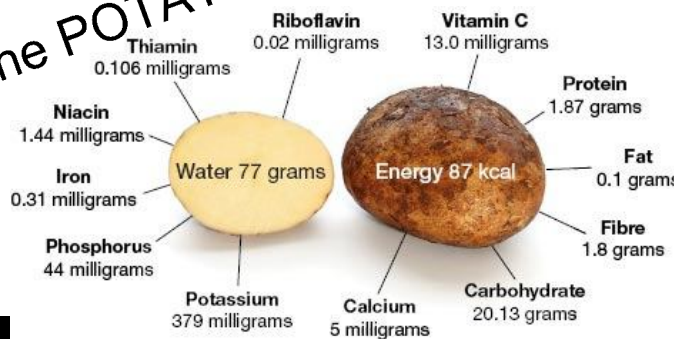
Effects of diet on the Rich and the Poor

Over-consumption of meat, sweets & alcohol resulted in health problems. Lack of veggies also led to vitamin deficiencies

Basic bread & veggie diet was normally adequate, but winter often brought vitamin A and C deficiencies that led to scurvy and other problems



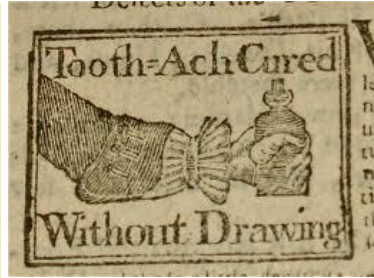
The POTATO



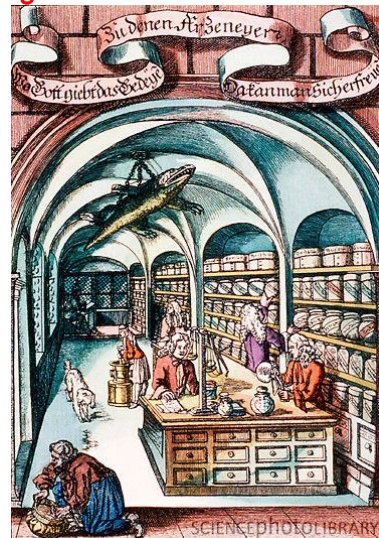
18th century Medicine

Rule 1: Don't get sick

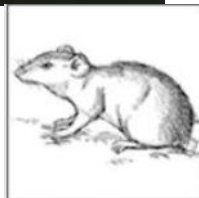
Rule 2: Stay home and hope you get better



Faith healers
Pharmacists
Physicians
Surgeons
Midwives



18th century Medicine

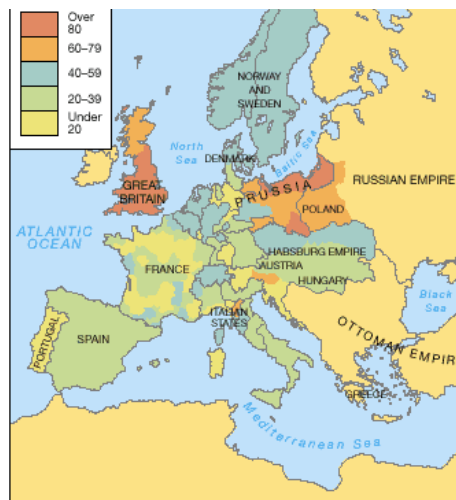



18th century Medicine

Edward Jenner - Small Pox vaccine



Percentage of European Population Growth 1800-1850

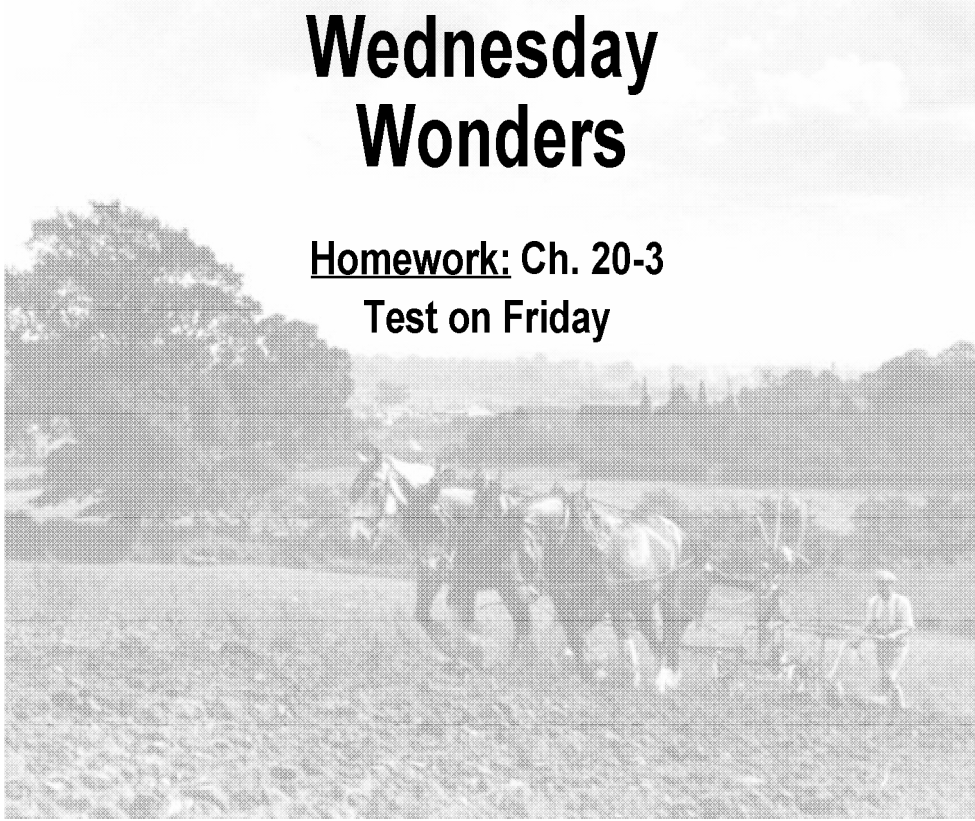


 Population Growth in Europe, 1800–1850. While the populations of Britain and Prussia exploded, those of France and Spain grew slowly, leaving them behind as industrialization took shape.

Wednesday Wonders

Homework: Ch. 20-3

Test on Friday



Thursday Topics in European History

Entrance task: Think: What are some similarities between 18th and 21st century pop culture and religion?

Today: 18th century pop culture and religion

Homework: Review for quest tomorrow on Ch. 19 & 20

Religion and Popular Culture

Christianity and the local church

Protestant Revival

John Wesley and the Methodist Church

Catholic Piety

Religion and Popular Culture

Socializing in groups
Religious celebrations
Public drinking
Fairs, freak shows, etc.
Blood sports

How did different classes view these things
in light of the Religious Revival?